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perusal of the act of 1660 shows that colonial ships could participate in the trade and that foreign-built ships could become English. Furthermore, the explanatory act of 1662 makes it clear that under the acts a colonial seaman was regarded as English. Some lesser slips could be pointed out — for example, the date of the treaty of Bretigny (p. 97), the fate of the Armada (p. 141), the Christian name and place of origin of the inventor Cartwright (p. 210) — but such flaws may be easily amended.

It remains abundantly manifest that Professor Cheyney has placed students of industrial and social England under obligations by reason of his clear, orderly and comprehensive presentation of a difficult subject; and his book deserves to be read far beyond the high-school and college circles to which it is dedicated, and to which it is so well-adapted.

G. C. SELLERY.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Introduction to Zoölogy. By CHARLES BENEDICT DAVENPORT AND GERTRUDE CROTTY DAVENPORT. Pp. xii + 412. New York: The Macmillan Co.

IN this book we have a very interesting departure from the later text-books in zoölogy for secondary schools. It makes a swing of the pendulum away from the technical laboratory course and in the direction of the broader more widely informational natural-history work of a generation ago. There is, however, an admirable, though somewhat brief, outline for laboratory work, which may be used if the equipment and general condition of the school make it possible. The book consists of twenty chapters dealing with different subdivisions of the animal kingdom and a chapter on embryology, based upon the development of the frog and their appendices; the first containing the outline for laboratory work; the second, a valuable bibliography of nearly 150 titles; while the third is a synopsis of the animal kingdom.

The book is based upon sound pedagogics. Each of the first twenty chapters treats of some generally well-known animal form and its allies; as, for instance, chap. 1, "The Grasshopper and Its Allies;" chap. 7, "The Crayfish and Its Allies;" chap. 16, "The Smelt and Its Allies." In every case the process is from the known to the related unknown, and in this respect is in commendable contrast to much which has been put into the hands of the pupils. The order of chapters is probably as suggestive as any arrangement could be for general purpose, yet one which need not be followed by the teacher if the availability of material make it seem best to alter it. This, it seems to me, is one of the strong points of the book. Its general process from the known to the unknown makes it impossible to proceed in the systematic order from the lowest to the highest animal forms, and, since that is the case, within certain limitations, the sequence of work may be made to conform to the seasons. From the standpoint of the book's make-up, the volume is a masterpiece both as to printing and binding — a matter of no little importance in a text-book — and, with a few exceptions, in the matter of illustration. In the latter feature, photographs are more fully made use of than in other books of a similar nature with which I am acquainted. This is more in the right direction, though in some cases the technique of their production in this book is not all that could be desired. It is not perhaps an easy thing to photograph successfully the peculiar animal forms, but I think it unquestionable that with a better use of light and shade the pictures would mean much more to the pupils.

On the whole, the book is one to be highly commended. A teacher with only a laboratory knowledge of this subject would not choose it, and, if it be an educational aim to make comparative anatomists out of our secondary school pupils, it is not the book to use. If, however, we wish to acquaint them with the members of the animal kingdom, especially in their relation to men, it is a valuable text-book. It is perhaps a little abrupt. An introductory chapter might well be inserted. With a good teacher to make up the possible deficiency, the book leaves little to be desired.

E. G. DEXTER.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

Handbook on Linear Perspective Shadows and Reflections. By OTTO FUCHS. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1902. Pp. 34 + 13 double-page plates.

SELDOM, if ever, does the author of a book on drawing succeed more fully in accomplishing his purpose than has Professor Fuchs in this handbook. He aimed to produce a clear and comprehensive, yet concise, treatise on perspective drawing for the use of students of art and architecture, and he has done it. It is not overloaded with intricate problems, neither is it lacking in problems involving vital principles. Those given are well selected for the purpose of illustrating principles and they lead directly to practical results. The plates are well-made and clear; they are printed on sheets of thin paper and conveniently held in a portfolio in the back of the book.

CHAS. A. BENNETT.

BRADLEY POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,
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BOOKS RECEIVED.

[The notice here given does not preclude the publishing of a comprehensive review of any of these books.]

Chaucer's Prologue, Knight's Tale, The Nun's Priest's Tale. Edited by Andrew Ingraham. Size, $5\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}4$. Pp. 325. Price, 25 cents. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Discriminating notes and explanations are characteristic of this addition to the handy series of school classics issued by this firm.

Bayard's Courier. By B. K. Benson. Size, $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 402. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Co.

This is well described as a story of love and adventure in the cavalry campaign of the Civil War. It resembles much the former work of the same author, *A Friend With the Countersign*.

The Book of Nature Myths. By Florence Holbrook. Size, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. 215. Price, \$0.45. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This is intended to follow the *Hiawatha Primer* and consists of stories "adapted to youthful minds." To one who believes in the teaching of myths this will be a very useful book.